Judith Sargent Murray (pg.183) – a woman who lived from 1751-1820. Was important because she defended women’s rights and became an inspiration to later generations of women.

Benjamin Rush (pg.183) – a pioneering Philadelphia physician. Important as he was an advocate of the new scientific techniques of bleeding and purging; killed many of his patients.

Noah Webster (pg.184) – creator of *American Spelling Book*. He was important as he helped encourage a distinctive American culture and helped unify the nation with his book.

Washington Irving (pg.185) – a resident of New York State who won wide acclaim for his satirical histories of early American life and his powerful fables of society in the New World. Important as his work were studied (one of the very few people to do this) by later generations.

Deism (pg.185) – belief that God is real and had created the universe, but left after creating it where science took over. It was important as it was one of the main beliefs that some Americans believed that would lead to the Second Great Awakening.

The Second Great Awakening (pgs. 185-186) – the result of the growing Deism and other beliefs Americans felt; was the dramatic comeback of traditional religion. Important as this affected everyone in America, men, mostly women, some African Americans, and even some Indians; people who did not accept its teachings were called “freethinkers”.

Samuel Slater (pg.188) – a British worker who came over to America with information about England’s (British) top secret regarding textile (how they work and machinery). Important as this was the start of the “Technology Era” where new inventions were made that revolutionized American society.

Eli Whitney (pg.188) – creator of the cotton gin, also was a tutor for General Nathanael Greene in a Georgia plantation. Important as the cotton gin revolutionized the South which had more slaves to harvest more cotton and in the North too because they needed cotton for their textile machines (revolutionized economy).

“Transportation” (pgs. 190-192) – there were new creations of transportation within America, including a massive network of roads, Robert Fulton’s steamboat (water transportation), and trains. These developments were important as they helped made the rapid growth of American shipping.

Thomas Jefferson (pg.193-198) – 3rd President of the United States. Very important as he changed America during his presidency, some were: changing the national capital-the city (it was really a village) of Washington into a city/develop the places like the White House, Treasury, etc. , limiting federal power (attempting), changing the judicial branch, etc.

Barbary Pirates (pg.198) – the Barbary states’ “navy” that demanded protection money from all nations whose ships sailed the Mediterranean. They were important as the US refused to pay, mainly by TJ, and declared war on them, which they won, but it showed TJ needed to use his national authority.

Judicial Review (pg.198) – one of the most important judicial decisions in the history of the nation (this is importance). Some examples of what happened were the repeal of Judiciary Act of 1801, the case of *Marbury* v. *Madison* in 1803, was about the previous president’s commissions but were not sent so the case was to decide of what to do with them, James Madison refused to hand over the commissions, Marbury was one of the people to receive those commissions, and said he had the right to have it, ended with Marbury had the right to his commission but the Court had no authority to force Madison to perform his official duty, also made one thing in the original Judiciary Act of 1789 void.

John Marshall (pg.199) – newly appointed chief justice of the United States, was one of the towering figures in the history of American law. Importance was that he established the judiciary as a branch of government coequal with the executive and the legislature – a position that the founders of the republic had never clearly indicated it should occupy.

Napoleon (pg.200) – The new emperor of France. He was important as he dreamed of having a French empire within America which would challenge TJ’s power, but gave it up which led to the Louisiana Purchase.

Toussaint L’Ouverture (pg. 200) – a black leader in Santo Domingo. He posed a threat to Napoleon’s hopes for the island by revolting.

Louisiana Purchase (pg.201) – the purchase of a large territory in the US, left of the Mississippi River, for US by France for 80 million francs. This purchase was important as it doubled the size of the nation and led expeditions over it.

Louis and Clark (pg.202) – Louis was a private secretary and VA neighbor of TJ, Clark was a colleague of Louis who was an experienced frontiersman, and Indian fighter. They were important as they helped explore the new areas and made records of geography and Indian civilizations. Also Zebulon Pike was also an explorer, he went to the place that would be now Colorado, important as he created an enduring impression among many Americans.

Essex Junto (pg.202) – a group of the most extreme Federalists, also had Aaron Burr in the group. These people were important as they posed a plan to secede some parts of the nation for their own, A. Hamilton disagreed, later with conflicts with Burr, Burr killed Hamilton in a duel.

The Napoleonic Wars (pg.204) – wars in Europe between mainly France and Britain. Important as America became involved in this violating their declare of neutrality and caused the War of 1812.

Chesapeake-Leopard Incident (pg. 205) – Occurrence where the *Leopard* (British) went and opened fire on the *Chesapeake* (American) where four people were captured. This event nearly declared war on Great Britain and helped resolve the problem but it Britain did not renounced impressment (where British forced Americans born on British soil into the war with France).

The Embargo (pg.205) – a drastic measure that became one of the most controversial political issues of its time (importance). Prohibited American ships from leaving the US for any foreign port.

Non-Intercourse Act (pg.205) – a new law that reopened trade with all nations except France and Great Britain. Important as it later made France stop with the interference which would build tensions as Great Britain did not stop.

William Henry Harrison and Tecumseh (pgs.206-207) – Harrison was a VA-born Indian fighter at age 26, Tecumseh was the Prophet’s brother who thought that united action with the tribes will stop white encroachment. These people were important as they were on the opposite sides, one tried to stop westward expansion, the other helped.

War of 1812 (pg.209) – declaration of war against Britain by America because of the tensions (impressionism and helping the Indians). Important as the British had lost and during the war, burned down the White House and destroyed Washington, the capital of the US, also destroyed Federalist’s power.

Treaty of Ghent (pg.212) – quickly made treaty that ended the War of 1812. Important as new treaties and agreements were made from this (such as a commercial treaty in 1815 that gave the right (America) to trade freely with England and much of the British Empire.